

No.	Corrected Name.	Plate.	Fig.	D'Orbigny's Name.
89	<i>Planorbulina rotula</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	131	<i>Planulina Ariminensis</i> .
91	— <i>Soldanii</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	132	<i>Planulina Soldanii</i> .
92	— <i>mediterraneensis</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> ....	12	133	<i>Planorbulina Mediterraneensis</i> .
96	— ? (fragment) .....	12	134	<i>Soldania nitida</i> .
135	— <i>umbilicata</i> .....	12	135	<i>Nonionina umbilicata</i> .
86	<i>Truncatulina lobatula</i> , <i>W. &amp; J.</i> sp. . .	12	136	<i>Truncatulina tuberculata</i> .
90	— — (? young) .....	12	137	<i>Planulina incerta</i> .
88	— <i>tuberosa</i> , <i>F. &amp; M.</i> sp. ....	12	138	<i>Truncatulina variabilis</i> .
87	— <i>refulgens</i> , <i>Montf.</i> sp. ....	12	139	<i>Truncatulina refulgens</i> , <i>Montf.</i> sp.
72	<i>Pulvinulina repanda</i> , <i>F. &amp; M.</i> sp. ....	12	140	<i>Rosalina Mediterraneensis</i> .
71	— <i>mediterraneensis</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	141	<i>Rosalina Mediterraneensis</i> .
79	— <i>elegans</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	142	<i>Rotalia (Turbinulina) elegans</i> .
75	— <i>auricula</i> , <i>F. &amp; M.</i> sp. ....	12	143	<i>Rotalia Brongniartii</i> .
73	— <i>Soldanii</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	144	<i>Rosalina Soldanii</i> .
76	— <i>communis</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	145	<i>Rotalia communis</i> .
93	— <i>vermiculata</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	146	<i>Planorbulina vermiculata</i> .
77	<i>Rotalia Beccarii</i> , <i>Linn.</i> sp. ....	12	147	<i>Rotalia (Turbinulina) Italica</i> .
74	— — (?) .....	12	148	<i>Rosalina Soldanii</i> .
80	— <i>ammoniformis</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> .....	12	149	<i>Rotalia (Turbinulina) ammoni-</i>
84	— <i>orbicularis</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	150	<i>Gyroïdina lævigata</i> . [formis.
85	— <i>Soldanii</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> sp. ....	12	151	<i>Gyroïdina Soldanii</i> .

## NUMMULINIDA.

118	<i>Amphistegina</i> ? .....	12	152	<i>Robulina nitida</i> .
95	<i>Nummulina exponens</i> , <i>Sow.</i> sp. ....	12	153	<i>Soldania spirorbis</i> .
101	<i>Polystomella macella</i> , <i>F. &amp; M.</i> sp. . .	12	154	<i>Polystomella crispa</i> , <i>Linn.</i> sp.
102	— <i>crispa</i> , <i>Linn.</i> sp. ....	12	155	<i>Polystomella strigillata</i> , <i>F. &amp; M.</i> sp.
112	— <i>striatopunctata</i> , <i>F. &amp; M.</i> sp. ....	12	156	<i>Robulina sulcata</i> .
116	<i>Nonionina umbilicatula</i> , <i>Montagu</i> , sp.	12	157	<i>Robulina Planciana</i> .
134	— <i>pompilioides</i> , <i>F. &amp; M.</i> sp. ....	12	158	<i>Nonionina melo</i> .

XXXII.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Humming-birds belonging to the Genera Eupherusa and Cyanomyia.* By D. G. ELLIOT, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

*Eupherusa poliocerca.*

Top of head and upper parts rich bronzy green; entire under parts brilliant grass-green. Wings purple, tertials bright chestnut. Upper tail-coverts similar to the back but more reddish; under tail-coverts long, pure white; two central tail-feathers metallic olive-green, purplish at the tips; remaining feathers white, purplish grey on the edges of the outer webs and at the tips. Bill black; feet flesh-colour. Total length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; wing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, tail  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch, bill  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* Putla, Mexico.

This species is most nearly allied to *Eupherusa egregia*, but can at once be distinguished from it, as well as all the other members of the genus, by its tail. In *egregia* the four central tail-feathers are black, and the remainder are black at the tips; in the present species only the two median feathers are bronzy, all the remainder being as described above. This bird, together with the following, was obtained in a small collection of birds procured at Putla in the western part of Mexico. This is the third species now known of the genus *Eupherusa*, which for a long time was only represented by *E. eximia*. The species are as follows:—

1. *Eupherusa eximia*. Guatemala.
2. *E. egregia*. Veragua.
3. *E. poliocerca*. Putla, Western Mexico.

Two species, named respectively *E. cupreiceps* and *E. nigri-ventris*, have been allotted to this genus; but I think that they will hereafter be assigned to another genus (*Thaumatias*), to which they seem more naturally to belong.

#### *Cyanomyia viridifrons*.

Forehead and lines over the eyes dark green, metallic in some lights and rather brilliant towards the nape; centre of crown dark grey; upper part of back and shoulders brilliant light green; lower part of back bronzy brown. Wings purple. Upper tail-coverts and tail rich coppery bronze. Flanks grass-green. Entire under parts pure white. Bill reddish, black at tip. Total length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; wing  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, tail  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch, bill  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Putla, Mexico.

The present bird differs from all the members of this genus by its peculiarly coloured head and tail, which do not in any way resemble any other species of *Cyanomyia* at present known. It is perhaps nearest in its relationship to the *C. violiceps*, being about the same size as that species; but there is no trace whatever of the beautiful violet crown of that bird, and the tail is also quite different. It is also from Putla, where the species appears to be not uncommon. The present makes the seventh species of this genus now known; they are:—

1. *Cyanomyia quadricolor*. Northern Mexico.
2. *C. violiceps*. Western Mexico, vicinity of Oaxaca.
3. *C. cyanocephalus*. Southern Mexico.
4. *C. Franciæ*. New Granada.
5. *C. guatemalensis*. Guatemala.
6. *C. cyanicollis*. Peru.
7. *C. viridifrons*. Putla, Western Mexico.